

65th YEAR

VOLUME 65
NUMBER 165

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY JUNE 14, 1915—TEN PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 3—FAIR

PRICE, 2 CENTS

EDITORIAL TONE GIVES ADDED HOPE

Washington Draws Much Encouragement From Comment in German Newspapers.

PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Fact Stands Out That Berlin Is Not Anxious for Another Enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Comment by the European press on the recent American note to Germany attracted much attention in official and diplomatic quarters to-day. In the absence of information concerning Germany's possible attitude, it was the chief subject for speculation.

Officials drew much encouragement from references in the editorials to the friendly tone of the American note. Many have felt that if a spirit of friendliness could be maintained throughout the negotiations, the efforts of the United States to convince Germany of the legality of the American position ultimately would be successful.

The careful phrasing of the last American note is known to have had the purpose of stating the demands of the United States earnestly, but in such a fashion as would not make it embarrassing for Germany to meet the American position.

GERMANY NOT DESIROUS OF HAVING ANOTHER ENEMY

The important thing which officials thought they gleaned from the press comment and other utterances was the fact that the German government was no more desirous of adding the United States to its list of enemies than the United States was in participating in the European conflict.

With a growing understanding in Germany that the United States is anxious for peace, but will insist on its rights, and the conviction here that the German government will not misconstrue the American demands into any effort to interfere with the operations of submarine warfare, it is felt that can be made to conform to accepted rules of international law as they affect neutrals, the chances for a peaceful outcome of the present difficulty were believed in well-informed quarters to be improving daily.

An abatement of submarine warfare on passenger ships would contribute toward a peaceful settlement, and some officials professed to see already signs of restrictions of the activity of German submarines to craft of such size as to make it readily possible to save the crews.

NOTE WAS NOT CHANGED AFTER SECRETARY READ IT

Former Secretary Bryan had gone to Old Point Comfort, Va., and little comment on his statement of yesterday was obtainable in official quarters. It was noted, however, that, although Mr. Bryan referred to the softening of the note after his resignation, he said he did not consider that the document had been sufficiently changed to cause him to withdraw his resignation. While the White House and the State Department are not making any comment on Mr. Bryan's utterances, persons close to the President, who were in a position to know the details concerning the shaping of the last American note to Germany, pointed out that not only was the note shown to Mr. Bryan in its final form, but that the President himself had expressed a hope at his farewell meeting with Mr. Bryan a few hours before the note was cable that some way could be found to make the secretary's resignation unnecessary, especially because of the possible misconception in Germany of the change at this time.

GENERAL DISPOSITION TO RECOGNIZE FRIENDLY TONE

BERLIN, June 13 (via London).—The Berlin morning papers generally comment more or less extensively on the American note along the lines followed by the Saturday evening papers. While there is a general disposition to recognize the friendly tone of the note, and the fact that it makes further negotiations possible, the press is divided, roughly, into two parties, one disposed to enter into negotiations looking to a compromise on a new basis, while the other, by implication or expressly, rejects any departure from the course heretofore followed. Among the representatives of the latter idea is the Tagliche Rundschau, which declares that, while the note seeks a way to a compromise, it seeks it along lines "which must result to the disadvantage of Germany."

The Rundschau continues: "The note, therefore, is calculated only to postpone a settlement of German-American relations, and not bring it about. The friendly tone we acknowledge, but the declaration that the sinking of the Lusitania was unparalleled in modern warfare seems opposed to the character of upright friendship."

NEWSPAPER DEFENDS SINKING OF LUSITANIA

The Rundschau defends the sinking of the Lusitania, and, in conclusion, declares, "and the watchword is the torpedoing will go on."

The Kreuz Zeitung emphasizes Germany's rights to prevent the shipment of ammunition to an enemy by every means. It also is unable to see what England can offer in return for the abandonment of the submarine campaign, "since the plan to starve Germany has finally failed."

Count von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, says:

"If President Wilson persists in his refusal to recognize the German declaration of war zone, we are not able to conceive of an agreement, or even a real understanding."

Count von Reventlow adds: "President Wilson brushes aside with a light gesture the chief part of the German note as unimportant. When President Wilson appeals for morality and human rights, let him extend these noble mo-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Visits Cemetery in Driving Rain

Wilson Goes to Confederate Exercises Only to Find Crowd Has Dispersed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—When President Wilson drove through a violent rain and windstorm to-day to attend Confederate Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National Cemetery, he found that the crowd assembled for the ceremonies had broken in a wild rush for electric cars and automobiles. The few people remaining had taken refuge under trees and in some small tents near the speakers' stand.

For half an hour the President's automobile stood in the driving rain. Mr. Wilson from time to time peered through the water-smeared windows of his car, much concerned over how the people outside were doing. A short distance away he spied two or three women huddled beneath a short, thick tree, greeting him with frantically waving umbrellas. He beckoned in vain for them to come to the car. They either were timid about visiting the President of the United States under such circumstances, or afraid of the wetting they would get between the tree and the car.

When the rain finally held up, those in charge of the arrangements informed the President that the formal exercises had been abandoned. Flowers were placed on the graves in the Confederate section of the cemetery, and a magnificent cross of flowers, presented by Washington Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, was unveiled by two young girls.

Hillary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, and Samuel J. Graham, assistant Attorney-General, were the chief speakers of the occasion. The President was present, but did not expect to speak.

TWO PERSONS ARE KILLED

C. K. G. Billings's Yacht in Collision With Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Two persons were killed and three injured in a collision in a dense fog on Long Island Sound to-night between the Boston-bound steamer Bunker Hill, with 250 passengers on board, and the steam yacht Vanadis, owned by C. K. G. Billings, widely known horseman, which was heading for this city.

One of the killed was George H. Kendrick, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Packing and Belting Company. The other was John J. Brown, a traveling salesman of Boston, a passenger on the Bunker Hill, who was knocked overboard, picked up by the Vanadis, and died on board of his injuries. The Bunker Hill, with a great hole torn in her side where she was hit by the yacht, got safely to her pier at a late hour. The Vanadis, which were Mr. and Mrs. Billings and a guest, put into Glen Cove, L. I., with a badly smashed bow. Neither vessel was injured below the water line. It was at first reported that two of the passengers had jumped overboard during the excitement and had been picked up. Later it developed that only one man had dropped into the water—the passenger who died on board the Vanadis.

After the steamer had reached her pier here, a number of passengers complained of what they termed the panic among the members of the crew after the crash, while others declared they had noticed nothing of the sort. One passenger said that he saw certain members of the crew running about the deck for life preservers until told by Captain Holmes that there was no danger.

Leslie Wiencek, of Jersey City, declared that, while women passengers were fainting, he saw the employees on the boat running toward a lifeboat and putting on life preservers as they ran.

HE LIKED THE STOVE

Nothing in Paris or Rome Interested Mr. Bryan Quite So Much.

PARIS, June 13.—Georges Clemenceau, the former Premier, is the author of a story, the publication of which in Paris to-day created no little amusement. It was a story of the resignation of Mr. Bryan, whose resignation Mr. Clemenceau describes as an act of pure "Carnegieism."

"One day I was showing Mr. Bryan our Luxembourg Palace," wrote Mr. Clemenceau, "and wanted him to see a certain room called the Chambre du Livre d'Or, where Marie de Medici spent many moments of pleasure or, perhaps, boredom."

"Mr. Bryan examined the paintings, but in the preceding room his attention had become fixed by a large iron stove. He asked many detailed questions about it which were far beyond my knowledge, and, although he had spent a whole day in Rome, he finally told me that nothing he had seen in all Europe interested him so much as this stove."

M. Clemenceau writes it is his opinion that Mr. Bryan's future plan is to appear before the world as a Messiah, dictating the universal law of peace to all mankind.

NEW BRIEF BY RIGGS BANK

Deals With Legal Phases of Pending Suit Against Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Counsel for the Riggs National Bank have filed with the District of Columbia Supreme Court a supplementary brief dealing with legal phases of the pending suit to enjoin Treasury officials from interfering with the bank. The brief submits that there is no merit in the government's contention that because the \$5,000 interest due the bank, and with-held to cover penalties imposed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is in the vaults of the Treasury, the court is without power to command its payment. It argues, too, that the comptroller had no authority to require the bank to submit information demanded by him.

COL. HOUSE WAS NOT ON PEACE MISSION

Admits He Talked With Leading Officials of Germany, France and England.

BACK FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

President's Friend Declares There Was Nothing Exceptional About Trip Abroad.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Admitting that he had talked with leading government officials of Germany, France and England, but denying that his trip to Europe in any way was connected with a possible peace mission, or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House arrived here to-day from Liverpool, a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul.

"I did not talk peace, and that was not my mission abroad," Colonel House declared. "That report was the biggest piece of nonsense that I have heard." He also said that he was not called home by President Wilson.

Colonel House said that since leaving New York on January 30, of this year, he had met and talked with leading officials of the European governments, but did not discuss politics. Colonel House said he went to Europe almost every year, and this trip had been no exception of intent of purpose. Asked if he had communicated with President Wilson during his absence on any matter of importance that had come to his notice, Mr. House said that such would be the duty of any American citizen, and that President Wilson was his personal friend.

COAST GUARD CUTTER TAKES HIM ASHORE

Colonel House left the St. Paul on a coast guard cutter before the ship reached port, and landed at a private dock, where he took a train for Roslyn, L. I., going to the home of his son-in-law, Gordon Auchincloss. Mrs. House remained on the liner.

Colonel House said he left New York on January 30 on the Lusitania, the trip on which Captain Dow flew the American flag, while passing through the German war zone. He added, however, that he did not see the American flag. He visited England for two weeks, he said, and while there talked with Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener.

From England he went to Paris, where he visited for a week, and was received by President Poincare, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse and others. In both of these countries, he said, he stopped at hotels. From Paris, Colonel House said he went to Berlin, where he was a guest of Ambassador Gerard. In Germany he talked with Foreign Minister Von Jagow, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Undersecretary of State Zimmermann and others. He was in Berlin for a week, going thence to Switzerland and then back to London.

TALKED WITH SAME MEN HE ALWAYS VISITS

"In Berlin, as everywhere else I visited, I was treated kindly," said Colonel House. "My reason for talking with the men I did had nothing to do with peace. I know them all, and always visit them," he added.

"How long is this war going to last?" he was asked.

"You know as well as I do, or as well as Sir Edward Grey or Ministers Delcasse or Von Jagow," was his reply.

"Does England want to see the United States in this war?" was another question put to him.

"Oh, England is divided—some think it not an advantage to the cause of the allies," was the answer.

"Has the United States lost its standing as an influence for peace?"

"I don't know that it has ever undertaken the task," he said.

Colonel House said that he was in London when the Lusitania was sunk, and when the first American note to Germany was made public. He declined to comment on these subjects. He said in all countries he visited there was a strong spirit of confidence.

SAW OR HEARD NOTHING NOT INTENDED FOR HIM

Asked about supplies of foodstuffs, ammunition, etc., he said that he had seen nothing or heard nothing that he should not see or hear. The resignation of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State was called to his attention. He said he heard of it on the St. Paul, but he would make no comment. As to Mr. Bryan's successor, he said he had no idea. He was told that he had been mentioned as possible successor to the office. He replied:

"It has not been offered to me. I have never held public office or desired it."

EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW

WASHINGTON, June 13.—All that officials ever have admitted concerning the Colonel E. M. House's visit to Europe has been that he was expected while there to look into the question of coordinating American relief work abroad.

It is known, however, that Colonel House had made frequent confidential reports to the President on the sentiment abroad towards peace. These reports have told particularly of the results of interviews with European officials.

The President has relied on Colonel House, more than any one man, for the correct answer of popular opinion in the belligerent nations. Through the colonel he has kept in close touch with peace discussions, with the hope of urging his original offer of mediation at the proper time.

DAVIS ENTERS RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Leesburg Man Issues Statement Making Formal Announcement of Candidacy.

HEADS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Has Taken Active Part in Legislation Designed to Improve Agricultural Conditions.

Westmoreland Davis, of Loudoun County, for eight years president of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute, yesterday announced himself a candidate for Governor of Virginia, subject to the Democratic primary in August, 1917. In a formal statement issued at his home in Leesburg, Mr. Davis outlined his ideas for the conduct of the State's business, and pledges himself, if nominated and elected, to an administration characterized "by economy, constructive legislation and efficient public service."

While the primary election is still two years off, the entrance of Mr. Davis in the campaign makes three avowed candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellison and Attorney-General John Garland Pollard have made their announcements several months ago. R. E. Byrd, of Richmond and Winchester, United States district attorney for the Western District of Virginia, will also be a candidate, it is generally understood, but he has made no formal announcement, although his friends have understood his intentions for some time.

With four widely known men aspiring for the place at the head of the State ticket to be elected in November, 1917, the primary of that year will see one of the most spectacular political contests Virginia has seen in years. Each of the candidates will have a large individual following to start with, and the indications are that former alignments will be shattered when the race is on in earnest.

MR. DAVIS ISSUES STATEMENT OF CANDIDACY

In his announcement sent out from Leesburg, Mr. Davis says:

"In response to inquiries from my friends, I desire to announce that I am a candidate for the nomination at the next Democratic primary for the office of Governor of Virginia."

"I am persuaded that in order to secure satisfactory results to our citizens, government must be conducted along the same general lines as those that obtain in the prosecution of successful business."

"If elected to the great office to which I aspire, I pledge myself to an administration of State affairs that will be characterized by economy, constructive legislation and efficient public service, to the end that our educational and tax systems may be perfected, good roads built, and the agricultural and industrial resources and interests of the State be intelligently and economically conserved and developed."

"I shall at an appropriate time express my views more in detail upon subjects at issue and vital to the public welfare."

WILL GET SUPPORT FROM AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

In the four-cornered race for the gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Davis has from the start drawn a large part of his strength from the agricultural interests of the State with which he has been identified for years. He is of old Gloucester County stock, and spent his boyhood days in Richmond. After attending a private school in Hanover County, under the tutelage of Professor Edward Gwathmey, he entered Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, from which he graduated. He also graduated from the University of Virginia and Columbia University, New York.

Mr. Davis is now a resident of Loudoun County, where he has a large estate, and is extensively engaged in dairying, cattle and horse breeding. As the head of the State Farmers' Institute, he has been prominent in the movement for the advancement and development of the agricultural interest of Virginia. He has introduced many methods for the profitable breeding of live stock.

HAS CHAMPIONED MUCH PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

Among the measures which he has urged and which have been enacted into legislation are: the grinding of limestone by convicts; the standardization of ice cream for the benefit of dairymen and the protection of the public; the bonding of commission merchants; more liberal appropriations for rural schools; the establishment of a legislative reference bureau, and the conservation of the State's natural resources. He has frequently appeared before committees of the General Assembly and argued for the passage of laws affecting the interests of Virginia farmers.

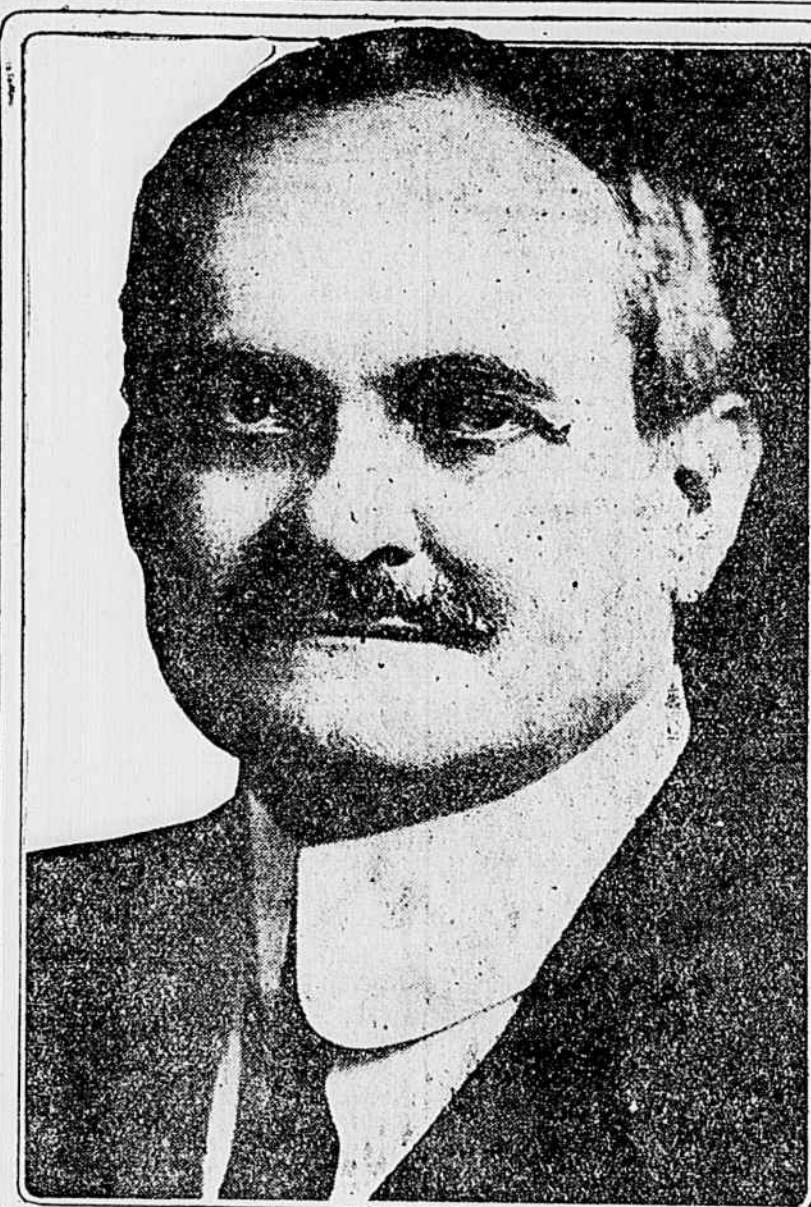
Lieutenant-Governor Ellison, as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been the official head of the party in Virginia for more than twenty-five years. His affiliations are particularly with the so-called "old-line" Democrats, and he will have the support of this element to start with in the campaign. The fact that, as the presiding officer of the State Senate, he acted in 1914 will also count in his favor among the prohibition element.

The consistent "dry" record of John Garland Pollard and the prestige he gained in 1913 as the anti-organization candidate for Attorney-General, make him a formidable candidate with these two elements of the party.

BYRD IS EXPECTED TO MAKE FOURTH CANDIDATE

District Attorney Byrd is claimed by his supporters to be "the original Wilson man" in Virginia. He managed the pre-convention campaign of the President in 1912. He is a native Virginian, and has been a member of the General Assembly for many years. He is a native Virginian, and has been a member of the General Assembly for many years. He is a native Virginian, and has been a member of the General Assembly for many years.

Announces Candidacy for Governor



Westmoreland Davis

CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY BRYAN RESIGNED

Berlin Newspapers Profess Inability to See Necessity for His Retirement.

NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE NOTE

Germany Led by His Action to Expect Sharp Demands, and Is Aggravated by Wilson's Friendly Epistle.

BERLIN (via London), June 13.—The Sunday morning newspapers of Berlin generally profess inability to understand the motives prompting William Jennings Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State. The Morgan Post says:

"The former secretary seems to have less confidence than we in the honest desire of the American government to arrive at a peaceful compromise with us. Mr. Bryan is convinced that President Wilson and his government will finally appeal to force. We are not now disposed to believe this, but will await events."

The Boerzen Zeitung says: "Bryan's resignation has been interpreted as indicating that the note would be rather blunt which, however, in no wise is the case. The note shows an outspoken tendency to reach an understanding with Germany on the issues involved. If, therefore, Bryan desires to be the representative of peaceful efforts in opposition to the jingoistic type of the American government, we really do not know on what ground he will base his assertion."

RESIGNATION IS LAID TO POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

The Boerzen Zeitung terms Mr. Bryan's proclamation even harder to understand, and believes that practical political differences played a part in the resignation, saying: "It may safely be assumed that Bryan did not leave office to withdraw himself from political life."

The Reichshote says: "Either the tone was subdued following Bryan's sensational resignation or Bryan desired to take advantage of an opportunity to escape easily from a situation which no longer was pleasant."

The Deutsche Rundschau says: "After seeing the note it must be said that Mr. Bryan was hasty, or that reason yet unknown, decided his action."

NOT DISPOSED TO DESTROY BRIDGES BETWEEN THEM

COLOGNE, Germany, June 13.—The Koelnische Zeitung thinks that Mr. Bryan's withdrawal from the American State Department, what else it may mean, also shows that the Koelnische Zeitung's verdict concerning the Canadian liner Lusitania finds comprehension among Americans, and that these are not disposed to destroy the bridges connecting the two nations. The peace which Bryan preached is also possible along the ways followed by President Wilson, the newspaper says, and then adds: "For this, however, it indeed is necessary that Americans respect also Germany's sacred rights."

EMBASSY CLERK DEAD

Biesel Had Served Under Ministers and Ambassadors.

PARIS, June 13.—Augustine Biesel, chief clerk of the American embassy in Paris, is dead. He was seventy-four years old. He had held the position of chief clerk since 1870, serving under thirteen ministers and ambassadors. Mr. Biesel had friends among the most distinguished statesmen and diplomats.

CHICAGO STREET CAR MEN GO OUT ON STRIKE TO-DAY

Order Given at Midnight Affects 14,500 Employees of Surface and Elevated Lines.

AT ODDS ON WAGE QUESTION

Arbitration Will Not Be Considered Until Increase Is Guaranteed—All Available Policemen Held at Stations Ready for Emergency Duty.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A strike of the 14,500 employees of the surface and elevated traction systems was ordered at midnight.

The men were directed to finish their runs and return their cars to the barns. The strike was called after an all-day conference of transportation men, labor leaders and Mayor Thompson. The two interests were at odds on the question of increased wages, which the men insisted must be guaranteed before arbitration could be considered.

All police were recalled and all available men are held at police stations ready for emergency duty.

A detail of 500 policemen was dispatched to guard the car barns.

Officials of the steam roads announced they would begin an immediate suburban service.

Leonard Busby, president of the Chicago surface lines, announced that no attempt would be made to run the cars until Tuesday. Under the 1907 ordinance, the surface lines are not required to operate in a strike. The strike extends to Hammond, East Chicago and Whiting, Ind.; South Chicago and Kankakee, Ill.; over the Chicago and Indiana Traction Company lines. The Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Line will not be affected unless it carries passengers within the city. The Evanston and West Town Railway Line in Cook County, outside of Chicago, will not be involved.

The union men announced at the beginning of the negotiations that they would accept no offer that did not provide a suitable wage increase. The traction companies were firm at first in declaring that no wage increase could be granted. They later offered to arbitrate.

Records of transportation companies show an average of 3,000,000 persons depending on the lines for daily transportation. The surface lines operate 3,125 cars daily, and the elevated lines 1,518.

There are 1,095 miles of surface track and 215 miles of elevated.

RICHMONDER HONOR MAN

W. F. Tompkins Stands Well Up at Head of West Point Class.

WEST POINT, June 13.—In the United States Military Academy class of 1915, whose 164 members to-day are second lieutenants in the United States Army, E. R. Kimble, Galveston, was second honor man, being less than three-thousandths of 1 per cent. under the first honor man, W. E. R. Covell, Washington, D. C. Other Southerners in the honor list were: J. D. Arthur, Jr., Union, S. C.; J. S. Smylie, Hattiesburg, Miss.; J. A. Bethel, Vienna, Va.; W. F. Tompkins, Richmond.

Others from Southern States in the class include: C. M. Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.; J. H. Cochran, Fauquier County, Virginia; E. DeT. Ellis, Mount Pleasant, S. C.; J. C. Haw, Hampton, Va.; J. A. Lester, Newberry, S. C.; P. K. McNair, Aiken, S. C.; P. Mencher, Fort Myer, Va.; W. B. Peebles, Petersburg, Va.

TEUTONIC ALLIES BALKED IN EFFORT TO REACH LEMBERG

Launch New Drives Against Russians on Dniester and San Rivers.

IN BOTH SECTORS CLAIM SATISFACTORY SUCCESS

Heavy Fighting Continues in Baltic Provinces and in Poland.

AGAIN SEEK TO GAIN WARSAW

Italians Making Slow but Steady Progress Along the Frontier.

Progress of Italians Is Slow but Steady

IN the three weeks that have elapsed since the declaration of war by Italy on Austria, the Italian forces have been making slow but steady progress. Their efforts now are being directed mainly at Trieste, in the Peninsula of Istria, which lies in Pola, Austria's chief naval station, as their great objective.

The Italians already have occupied important strategic points along the Isonzo River, which they have crossed, and for several days a big battle has been in progress.

From the Italian side it is reported that Pola has been occupied, but this is denied by the Austrians. Pola has been visited by an Italian airship, and, according to unofficial reports, the arsenal has been almost destroyed by bombs.

The Austrians are said to have brought 45,000 troops and sixty-four batteries to aid their defenses guarding Gorizia, Trieste, and other important towns. The forces defending Gorizia have been bombarded, and communications between Gorizia and the rest of the empire have been cut, with the exception of a mountain road.

It is expected that the Italian movement will necessitate the breaking of heavy Austrian or German forces from other battle fronts.

The situation in the east is somewhat problematical, both sides claim advantage, but at different points. Both Germans and Russians claim to have taken vast numbers of prisoners.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 13.—Balked, for the time being at least, in their efforts to reach Lemberg from the south, the Teutonic allies have launched two new drives, one against the Dniester from the extreme southeast, and the other against the San north of Przemyśl. In both sectors they report satisfactory successes. Heavy fighting continues meanwhile in the Baltic provinces and further south, in Poland, where a new German offensive against Warsaw is under way.

The army of General Linsingen is still active against the Russian positions on the Dniester, east of Stry, but its momentum has been stemmed by the Russian successes of earlier in the week, and gains are claimed for it at the moment almost purely local in character.

In the southeast a heavy force under General Planzer is now operating against the Dniester on a large scale. This army has swept up from the extreme right, and centers on Kolomea, from which the most violent attacks against the Russian river front are being directed. Its right wing practically rests on the Rumanian frontier, being approximately only twenty miles from the boundary line while its left extends as far as Halicz.

VIOLENT ATTACKS AGAINST BRIDGEHEAD

This army, which has effected a passage of the river at several points, has now captured Tysmenica and Thumacz, according to the official statement received here to-night from Vienna. At Halicz, on its extreme left, it has delivered a number of violent attacks against a bridgehead, so far without success.

On the San, the Austro-Germans have succeeded in recapturing Sieniawa, to the north of Przemyśl, together with all the commanding points to the northeast of the city. It was during the early days of the surrounding of Przemyśl that the Russians succeeded in driving back the Teutons at this point, which they have since held valiantly.

Bukovina has now been entirely cleared of the Russians, Vienna reports, and in turn has been invaded, several towns in Bessarabia being occupied by the pursuing Teutons. More than 1,500 prisoners were taken by the Austrians in this pursuit.

The Russian general staff to-day issued a statement in Petrograd detailing the booty taken by the Russians in their successful counter-offensive across that part of Linsingen's army which crossed the river at Zurawa. Nearly 16,000 prisoners were taken, it is stated, including 345 officers, together with seventeen heavy guns, seventy-eight machine guns and huge numbers of ammunition carts and other transports.

DIRECT NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST WARSAW

In their attack on the Russian center, in their new campaign against Warsaw, the Germans report continued successes in the vicinity of Bolimow, southwest of the Polish capital. A considerable